Kentucky Gazette.

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New Series—No. 17.—Vol. 2. | LEXINGTON, Ky. THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1825. | Vol. XXXIX

BY AUTHORITY.

[PUBLIC ACTS.]

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars, or to exchange a stock of four and one half per cent, for a certain stock bearing an interest of six per cent.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorised to borrow, on or before the first day of January next, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars, at a rate of interest, payable quarterly, not exceeding four and one half per centum per annum, six millions whereof reimbursable at the pleasure of the Government, at any time after the thirty-first day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty eight; and six millions at any time after the thirty-first day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to be applied, in addition to the moneys which may be in the Treasury at the time of borrowing the same, to pay off and discharge such part of the six per cent, stock of the United States, of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen as may be redeemable after the first day of January next.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the Bank of the United States to lend the said sum, or any part thereof; and it is hereby further declared that it shall be deemed a good execution of the said power to borrow, for the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to cause to be constituted certificates of stock, signed by the Register of the Treasury, or by a Commissioner of Loans for the whole or any part thereof, bearing an interest not exceeding four and one half per centum per annum, transferable and reimbursable as aforesaid, and to cause the said certificates to be sold: *Provided,* That no stock be sold under par.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That a subscription to the amount of twelve millions of dollars of the six per cent, stock of the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, be, and the same is hereby, proposed; for which purpose books shall be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next to continue open until the first day of October thereafter, for such parts of the above mentioned description of stock as shall, on the day of subscription, stand on the books of the Treasury, and on those of the several loan offices, respectively; which subscription shall be effected by a transfer to the United States, in the manner provided by law for such transfers, of the credit or credits standing on the said books, and by a surrender of the certificates of the stock so subscribed: *Provided,* That all subscription by transfer of stock shall be considered as part of the said twelve millions of dollars authorised to be borrowed by the first section of this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That, for the whole or any part of any sum, which shall be thus subscribed, credits shall be entitled to a certificate or certificates, purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of the principal stock thus subscribed, bearing an interest not exceeding four and one half per centum per annum, payable quarterly from the thirty-first day of December, one thousand and eight hundred and twenty-five, transferable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the stock subscribed, and subject to redemption, at the pleasure of the United States, as follows: one-half at any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and the remainder at any time after the thirty-first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine: *Provided,* That no reimbursement shall be made, except for the whole amount of such new certificate, nor until after at least six months, public notice of such intended reimbursement. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be re-transferred to the respective subscribers, the several sums by them subscribed beyond the amount of the certificates of four and one half per cent, stock issued to them respectively.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the same funds which have heretofore been, and now are pledged by law for the payment of the interest, and for the redemption and reimbursement of the stock which may be redeemed or reimbursed by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall remain pledged in like manner for the payment of the interest accruing on the stock created by reason of such subscription, and for the redemption or reimbursement of the principal of the same. And it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to cause to be applied and paid, out of the said fund, to cause to be applied and paid, out of the said fund, yearly, and every year, such sum and sums as may be annually required to discharge the interest accruing on the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. The said Commissioners are also hereby authorized to apply, from time to time, such sum and sums out of the said fund, as they may think proper, towards redeeming, by purchase, or by reimbursement, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the principle of the said stock: and such part of the annual sum of ten millions of dollars vested by law in the said Commissioners, as may be necessary and required for the above purposes, shall be and continue appropriated to the payment of interests and redemption of the public debt, until the whole of the stock which may be created under the provisions of this act, shall have been redeemed or reimbursed.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act shall be construed in any wise to alter, abridge, or impair the right of those creditors of the United States who shall not subscribe to the loan to be opened by virtue of this act.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Washington, March 3, 1825: Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to authorize the Register or Enrolment and License to be issued in the name of the President or Secretary of any incorporated Company owning a steam-boat or vessel.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That enrollments and licenses for steam-boats or vessels, owned by any incorporated company, may be issued in the name of the President or Secretary of such Company; and that such enrolments and licenses shall not be vacated or affected by a sale of any share or shares of any stockholder or stockholders, in such Company.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That registers for steam-boats or vessels, owned by any incorporated company, may be issued in the name of the President or Secretary of such Company; and that such registers shall not be vacated or affected by a sale of any share or shares of any stockholder or stockholders, in such Company.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, upon the death, removal, or resignation of the President or Secretary of any incorporated company, owning any steam boat or vessel, a new register, or enrolment and lisence, as the case may be, shall be taken out for such steam-boat or vessel.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That, previously to granting a register, or enrolment and license, for any steam boat or vessel owned by any Company, the President or Secretary of such Company, without designating the names of the persons composing such company; which oath or afiermation shall be deemed sufficient, without requiring the oath or affirmation of any other person interested or concerned in such steam boat or vessel.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That before granting a register for any steam-boat or vessel, so owned by any incorporated company, the President or Secretary thereof, shall swear or affirm that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, no part of such steam-boat or vessel has been, or is then owned by any foreigner or foreigners.

Approved: March 3, 1825.

MURDER OF FRANCIS BAKER

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28, 1825.

To the Editor of the Washington Gazette.

SIR: A few weeks since you re-published an extract from the speech of Mr. Robert Wickliffe, upon the bill to change the venue of Isaac B. Desha, of Kentucky. I send you a reply to Mr. W's Speech, with a hope that you will publish it, and that the Richmond Enquirer, and such of the papers of Philadelphia, New York, &c. as published Mr. W's Speech, will give it an insertion.

To the People of the United States.

Fellow-Citizens:—It seems that, in the official circles at Washington, the respect paid to many of the politicians of the states, and the eulogies bestowed upon them, are in exact proportion to their hostility to the state governments, and the contempt with which they are viewed at home. It is thus that the moral force of the national government is brought to act in concert with its consolidating tendencies. When the smiles of executive approbation from the palace at Washington light the enemy of state rights, who is struggling to overturn the just powers of the local governments, he is stimulated to more vigorous and more persevering exertions. Whatever may be his fate with the people of the state, he trusts with a well founded confidence, that the national authorities will not suffer him to go without his reward. When this is known to be the language and practice of the public agents at Washington, it behoves the people to remind them that the splendid government which they are called to administer was not established for the destruction of the states, but for their preservation; that the object most dear to the heart of every patriotic American statesman, should be the protection of the states against the absorbing tendency of the general government; and that neither the state governments, nor the men who administer them, are, with impunity, to be made the objects of groundless reproach among the national authorities.

These reflections have been excited by the eulogies which have been heaped, in official circles, upon a speech delivered in the Legislature of Kentucky, at their late session, by Robert Wickliffe, Esq. on the bill to change the venue in the case of Isaac B. Desha, son of the Governor, charged with the murder of Francis Baker. To me it is astonishing that there should not be seen, on the face of the production, sufficient evidence of cold blooded malignity to shield the legislative, judicial, and executive authorities of the State of Kentucky from the aspersions cast upon their integrity and their honor. But since malice passes for love of justice, and personal and political rancor for independent patriotism, I feel it my indispensable duty to strip the veil from the unfeeling calumniator, and show the nation what kind of a man receives the plaudits of their agents at Washington.

Without adverting to the great principles which divide Kentucky into violent parties, it is necessary to my object only to state, that Mr. Wickliffe and the Governor are active and leading men on different sides. Previous to the late election, all the powers of the former were exerted to prevent the election of the latter, and in the height of his furious zeal he declared that if General Desha were elected, "all the offices in the state would be filled with ragamuffins." The success of the General by such an overwhelming majority, rather increased than abated the rancorous zeal with which he was assailed, and no means were overlooked by which Mr. Wickliffe and his infuriated partizans could reach the feelings or wound the reputation of a Chief Magistrate whom they detest.

A little previous to the late session of the Legislature, Isaac B. Desha, a son of the Governor, was apprehended on suspicion of having murdered and robbed Francis Baker, a citizen of Mississippi, who was passing through Kentucky on his way to New Jersey, his native state. There were many circumstances which left on the public mind in the neighborhood where the murder was committed, a strong impression of Desha's guilt. Instantly the Governor's personal and political enemies seized upon them with cruel avidity, and for the purpose of assailing the reputation and wounding the feelings of an unhappy father, every where propagated tales of the certain guilt of his wretched son. While the General's enemies were thus employed and public excitement raising high, the legislature met.

Before I proceed to detail the proceedings in that body, it is expedient to notice the substance of Mr. Wickliffe's weighty charges against the constituted authorities of his state. He finds fault with the petition for a change of venue, with the person by whom it was presented, with the manner in which it was referred, with the bill reported, as well by the select committee as the committee for courts of justice: with the Governor for attending the latter committee; with the amendments of the Senate; with the judge who, he supposed, was to preside at the trial; and the county in which the trial was to be had. He declared that it was "legislating the Governor's son out of the hands of the officers of justice on a charge of murder;" that the bill was urged with a 'precipitancy without example;' that the prisoner was sent to be tried by the devoted friend of his father—a judge who had distinguished himself at the late gubernatorial rejoicings and dinner toastings—a judge who stood by his excellency in seven trials, and will (as his excellency no doubt expects) not forsake him in the eighth;' that the Governor and his friends expect 'the old *friend* will get the better of the *judge*, and hence this change of venue;' that he 'did believe his excellency was willing to use a friend in time of need;' that in Harrison county 'the parade of a trial would be made, but the criminal acquitted,' on account of his father's influence and popularity there; that the bill 'gave Desha a safe deliverance;' that 'God and his country would have but little to do in the business;' that the change of venue was only to give him a chance to escape; that it was made a party question by the Governor's friends; but that he was actuated, not by party feelings, but solely by a love of justice and the reputation of his state.'

How perfectly groundless are all these assertions, charges, and prophecies, will be shown by a detail of facts and the result of the change of venue itself. Whatever may be the practice in other states, nothing is more common in Kentucky, as indeed Mr. Wickliffe acknowledges, than changes of venue in criminal cases. So tender is our government of the life of its citizens, that almost without exception, when a person charged with crime has petitioned the legislature, alleging that he could not have a fair trial in the county where the offence was committed, on account of the public excitement against him, his petition has been granted with an unanimity which has discountenanced all opposition. It has not been admitted as possible, that a jury of any county would acquit a prisoner who was proved to be guilty; but it has been supposed possible, and even probable, that excessive excitement in the county, where a flagrant crime is committed, might lead, on imposing circumstances, to the conviction of innocent men. If, after a change of venue, many have been acquitted, the presumption is rather that they were innocent, than that the guilty have escaped; but in point of fact, the number of convictions, in such cases, has not in proportion, fallen much short of that in trials had in the counties where the crimes were committed.

In Desha's case there was nothing peculiar, except that he was the son of the Governor. On the 23d of November, his petition, alledging that he could not have a fair trial in Fleming and the adjoining counties, on account of the excitement against him, and praying for a change of venue, was presented in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Rowan. 'On his own motion,' says Mr. Wickliffe, 'it was referred to himself and others.' On Mr. Rowan's motion, it was referred to a select committee, of whom the speaker appointed Mr. Rowan chairman. Was there any thing unusual in this? Is it not a common course in Legislative bodies? On the morning of the 24th, Mr. Rowan reported a bill, the provisions of which were copied from an act passed at a preceding session on a similar subject, with the necessary alterations. Without any opposition from Mr. Wickliffe or others, it passed to a second reading, which was dispensed with, and on motion of Mr. Rowan, it was referred to the committee for courts of justice, of which Mr. Wickliffe was a member. Did this look like a disposition, on the part of Mr. Rowan, to pass such a bill as would insure the escape of Desha? He had drawn a bill, but the more effectually to ensure the ends of justice, he procures its reference to the judicial committee, that they may revise and perfect its provisions. The Committee met; suppose that the Governor, at the special invitation of one of its members, attended the meeting. Was it improper for him to do so? Was it the less his duty to see that his son had a fair trial, because he was Governor? Was he to forget all the ties of nature because he was Governor, and abandon a son, once beloved almost to idolatry, to partial triers and a fate which might be cruel and unjust? No. Whatever may be his duty as Governor after the conviction of his son, it was no less his duty as a father because he was Governor, to see that he had a fair trial. Suppose he was asked to what county he wished the venue changed, and he answered, "*any, so that he have a fair trial.*"

Not being satisfied with the details of the bill, the committee determined on drafting a substitute, the principles of which were discussed and settled in the presence, and with the aid of Mr. Wickliffe. The task of drafting it, was assigned to Mr. Ben. Hardin, a cousin of Mr. Wickliffe, and a decided political enemy of the Governor. He performed that duty, and on the morning of the 26th, by order of the committee, he reported it to the House. No objection was made, either to its principles or details, and the rules being dispensed with, it was engrossed and passed.—That Mr. Wickliffe heard nothing of it, is attributable wholly to his own indolence, for he seldom made his appearance in the House in the morning until the committees had finished their reports. But was there no other 'honest man' and 'independent statesman' in the House of Representatives, who had sagacity to discover and boldness to expose, the nefarious provisions of this bill?—Were Ben. Hardin and the whole minority, conspiring to legislate the Governor's son out of the hands of the officers of justice, and was Robert Wickliffe alone, the only independent lover of justice on that floor?

The bill was reported to the Senate on the day of its passage, and there taken up and passed to a second reading. The second reading was dispensed with, and on motion of Mr. Faulkner, a political enemy of the Governor, it was referred to the committee for courts of justice. On the 27th it was reported from that committee with amendments, which were adopted and the bill passed. It was sent back to the House with the Senate's amendments, which on the 29th, were taken up. This was the occasion on which Mr. Wickliffe came out with his celebrated speech. It was after the bill had been drawn by a select committee, revised by the committee for courts of justice and re-drafted by a political enemy of the Governor on that committee; after it had been revised by the committee for courts of justice in the Senate and amended to the heart's content of the enemies of the Governor in that body; after it had passed both houses without so much as a call for the yeas and nays, and without the least conception, on the part of the members, that it was fraught with the direful consequences which Mr. Wickliffe depicts. Where were the friends of justice and the lovers of their state? Were they asleep upon their posts, and did they not see the impending danger, until aroused by the thunder of Wickliffe's maledictions?

Mr. Wickliffe's whole force was expended in an effort to induce the House to lay the bill on the table, as too irretrievably defective to human justice, but he could get only thirty-one out of 99 members to vote with him. His cousin, Ben. Hardin, a political enemy of the Governor, in an excellent speech, repelled his objections to the bill, and in a masterly manner defended the conduct of the chief magistrate and the course which had been pursued on this measure. Had he, like Mr. Wickliffe, taken the trouble to write out his remarks, the antidote would have gone with the poison and this developement would have been unnecessary. The House, however, had no objection to any additional guards, and referred the amendments to a select committee, on which was at least, an equal number of the Governor's political enemies. On the first of Dec. they reported them back to the House, with further amendments, which were concurred in; and on the 4th, the act was approved by the Governor.

Was there any thing like unexampled haste in the progress of this bill? From its first appearance on the morning of the 24th November, to the 29th, when Mr. Wickliffe made his famous speech, was six days. From the former date to its approval by the Governor was ten days. By the constitution of Kentucky, a bill may pass and become a law in five days, without any dispensation of rules or any deviation from the regular routine of business. Indeed, on the last day of the session, a bill passed to change the venue in a case of murder, by a dispensation of the rules without the least opposition, and this was the 5th change of venue granted during the session, in addition to that of young Desha's. Where was Mr. Wickliffe, this independent statesman, then? Slumbering upon his post. His voice was not raised to denounce these acts to his insulted country. It was not the Gov's. son whose petition was under discussion; there was no opportunity to inflict an unmanly wound upon his political enemy, no party purpose was to be subserved by his vindictive opposition.

Would to Heaven the nation could see all the infamous publications which have followed this infamous speech. The suggestions of Mr. Wickliffe have been enlarged upon, and his denunciations repeated and redoubled. The Governor has been every where charged as the abettor of robbery and murder, and violent men have talked of his impeachment. Judge Trimble, the presiding Judge in Harrison county, whom Wickliffe says the Governor was willing to *use*, having since been elevated to the bench of the Court of Appeals, has been charged with stipulating for his advancement, with a promise to procure the acquittal of the Governor's son. The counsel employed all the friends of the young man, and all who dared to expose nefarious acts by which he was to be condemned to death, whether innocent or guilty, were denounced as the promoters of robbery and murder.

But this is not all. Judge Trimble, the Governor's friend, of whom Wickliffe speaks, declined sitting on the trial. Judge Roper, a political enemy of the Governor, and the Judge in the very county whence the venue had been changed, was applied to & consented to sit. But terrified, as I presume, at the denunciations thundered against every one who had any thing to do with this miserable young man, he shrunk from the dreadful responsibility & refused to act. Except Judges Shannon and Bledsoe, both friends of the Governor, there was not another circuit Judge, within more than seventy miles. The day of trial had arrived, and no other alternative remained but to procure one of them, and Judge Shannon consented to sit.

The vengeance which dictated Wickliffe's speech, extended through the ranks of his party. Not content with the provision made by the constitution and laws for the prosecution of criminals, they subscribed money to hunt up testimony and fee additional counsel to aid in the prosecution. They assembled in great numbers at the place of trial, and filled the ears of the surrounding crowd with exaggerated tales of the circumstances which weighed against the prisoner, and endeavoured to create an universal belief in his guilt. The sacred retreat of the jury room was not secure from the intrusion of malice and vengeance. A written paper found its way to the jury threatening that they should be hanged in effigy, if they did not hang young Desha; and similar threats were pencilled upon the walls of their room. Whether they were influenced by these threats I know not, but they returned a verdict of GUILTY.

You that have read Mr. Wickliffe's speech and eulogised it as the effusion of an honest and independent mind, now pause and reflect. He declared the bill was designed to give Desha a chance to escape. See him conveyed in safety to the jail of Harrison county and arraigned before God and his country! He charges Judge Trimble with being a 'friend' whom the Governor was willing to 'use' for the acquittal of his son.—Lo, Judge Trimble declines to sit upon the trial. He says the Governor's popularity and influence in Harrison county will secure his son's certain acquittal. Behold, a jury of that very county find him guilty of robbery and murder! What becomes of all the assertions and prophecies of this shameless calumniator of the legislative, judicial, and executive departments of his own government? They vanish like the morning mist before the glorious sun. But the polluted soul from whence they sprung yet exists, still emits its pestilential effluvia to contaminate Kentucky's fame, and kill all that is noble, honourable or honest, in the bosom of her brave sons.

But the tale is not yet told. The threats used to influence the jury, and proof of the facts that other persons were repeatedly in the jury room and the jurors repeatedly out of it, induced Judge Shannon, in obedience to his duty and his oath, to grant a new trial. What is the consequence? The vindictive, bloody spirit of Wickliffe's speech, stalks abroad in its most terrific form. It is now proclaimed that Judge Trimble, as the price of his elevation to the Court of Appeals, procured Judge Shannon to sit on the trial for the sole purpose of rescuing Desha from the fangs of justice! So great is the fury excited in some quarters, by these denunciations of Judge Shannon, than whom a more honest & upright Judge never lived, that he has twice been burnt in effigy!!

People of America, pause in your eulogies of Mr. Wickliffe's speech! Is this the way to secure the peaceable administration of justice? Is it by publishing to the world speeches filled with declarations of the prisoner's guilt, and denunciations of the authorities of the country as bound together in a corrupt league to screen him from the merited vengeance of the law? Is it by threatening your juries with insults, outrages, and violence, if they do not hang the prisoner whom they have sworn to judge by the law and the evidence? Is it by denouncing and burning in effigy your judges, when they arrest the assassin's arm and leave the prisoner to be tried by an independent, unintimidated jury, according to the rights secured to him by the constitution and laws of his country? I know my country-men better, than to believe they will applaud or justify such outrages, and I know that when they learn the facts, public indignation will recoil with the resistless power of a rolling ocean, upon the parricide who has attempted to stab the integrity, and the honour of a state, of which he is a most unworthy citizen.

For what purpose is all this denunciation, threat, and violence, from the speech of Robert Wickliffe down to the burning of Judge Shannon in effigy? Humanity shudders at the avowal. It is to reach the office and the feelings of an unhappy father. By procuring the condemnation of his son, and placing his life in the hands of a father who holds the pardoning power, a furious party hopes to drive the Governor from the office which he holds, or if he shall pardon his son and hold his office, to shake the commonwealth to its centre, and rise into power by charging him with abetting robbery, crime and murder? Already threats of impeachment are heard against the Governor. Nothing short of his removal from office, can satiate the malice of Wickliffe and his partisans. They hate his integrity and dread his firmness. Any thing which can promise his destruction, finds a justification in their political or moral code. It matters not to them whether young Desha be innocent or guilty. To reach his father's feelings and drive him from his office, they would press his conviction, although they knew him to be innocent, as indeed, there are strong suspicions, that the circumstances which weigh so heavily against him, are all contrived for the purpose of accomplishing this horrible purpose, and that the conspirators find a justification for their diabolical machinations, in a belief that the wretched victim of their crimes will receive his father's pardon?

When a father holds in his hands the life of a son whom he has idolised, dreadful must be the struggle of his feelings. Is there a good man who would wish a father placed in such a situation? I know General Desha well, his firmness and his inflexibility. He will do nothing which can sanction or encourage robbery and crime. He feels two deeply the responsibility of the station which he holds, to sport with it lightly, or use it for the indulgence improperly of parental affections. Kentucky may have occasion to blush for the bloody zeal with which the conviction of this young man is sought by infuriated political partizans; but not for the weakness of her chief magistrate. If her soil be frequently stained with blood, and assassination stalk forth in open day, the fault will not lie at his door; but rather at that of a blind faction, which in a furious struggle for power, asserts that the bands of society are dissolved, proclaims the country in a state of *revolution*, and is every where encouraging disobedience to the laws and contempt of the legislative power.

I shall give one recent example to illustrate Mr. Wickliffe's love of truth and justice, in relation to Governor Desha, and then rest the defence of my beloved state on the justice of the American people. The whole nation remembers the burning of the capitol of Kentucky, soon after the commencement of the

the session of her legislature. In a late address of Robert Wickliffe to his constituents, he thus speaks of the Governor's conduct on that occasion.

"The fire commenced on the Cupola, and burnt slowly and gradually to the ground, and strange to tell, although the Governor was on the ground, from the time the fire was first discovered, he permitted nearly the whole of the public arms, and a vast amount of books and other property to be burnt, without giving an order to remove them, or so much as advising the bystanders, that they were in the building, notwithstanding the fire did not reach that part of the building, in less than a half hour after the capitol was know to be on fire."

The books were in the room on the third floor in the north corner of the building, directly to the windward of the Cupola, and it was not ten minutes after the alarm, before it was enveloped in flames. The arms were in a room on the east corner. The Governor's attention was drawn to securing the papers and property in the Secretary's office, which stands within a yard of the walls of the Capitol. But he was the first to think of the public arms. He called for the Quarter Master General, who had the key of the arsenal, but he was elsewhere employed. He then called upon the bystanders for assistance, broke open the door, and aided by Thomas D. Carneal, of Campbell county, Eli Shortridge, of Montgomery county, Patrick H. Darby, of Tennessee, two or three other white persons and as many blacks, he succeeded in saving some hundred stands of the public arms. Nor did he desist from his perilous labor, until the fire burnt through the ceiling over his head, until the timbers of the falling roof were thundering down upon the yielding floor above, until the fragments tumbling from the eves, rendered it hazardous to pass the outer door, nor until the owners of the negroes employed with him, ordered them away, and his own son laid his hand upon him, and begged with tears, that he should not again enter the flaming ruins.

And where was his calumniator, Robert Wickliffe? Folded in his mantle, and looking on at the distance of fifty yards, with as much calmness and perhaps pleasure, as Nero viewed the flames of Rome, which his own hands had kindled. While he whom he slanders and abuses, was risking his life to save the public property, this independent statesman saw all sinking into the devouring element, without lifting a hand for his country. Indeed, his position was such, that it is doubtful whether he did not hear the Governor call on the bystanders for assistance; sure it is, that unless he was wholly absorbed in his own gloomy and heartless reflections, he must have seen the governor, with his own hands, drag out box after box of the public arms and deposit them in a place of safety. Whether he heard or saw the Governor or not, the assertions he has made are the entire fabrication of his own brain, contradicted by every report that ever circulated relative to the Governor's conduct, and are another specimen of Mr. Wickliffe's proneness, to assert that which never was for the purpose of destroying an able, honest, and independent Chief Magistrate, whom he detests.

I have now unmasked the slanderer, who had received the plaudits of official circles at Washington, and exhibited the base motives by which he is actuated. The history of the country does not afford an instance of calumnies so groundless and so foul, pronounced by an American against the government, and the state which protects and cherishes him. Yet this man is eulogised at Washington? His unblushing calumnies and falsehoods are taken for bold independence and honest patriotism, and the Governor, legislature and judges of Kentucky, are denounced as dishonest and corrupt because Robert Wickliffe says so? God forgive the credulous ears which drink in such aspersions, and the ready tongues which pronounce the condemnation of Kentucky on such evidence? The world hates the bold traitor who openly abuses and renounces his country. What shall be said of him, who, under cover of a pretended love of justice, falsely charges his country before the face of strangers, with deep and dreadful corruption, with shaking hands with robbers and murderers; with conspiring the death of the traveller and the stranger? Will the world despise such a man, less than the open traitor!—Will it applaud a man for poisoning the friend that feeds him; with stabbing the bosom on which he lays his head.

I rest the defence of Kentucky with the American people. If I have written severely it is because I feel strongly, The reputation of my state is dear to me. She has too long been slandered with impunity by some of her unworthy sons. The flood of indignation has long been rising in many a swelling bosom. This last stab at her integrity and honour, has caused it to overflow. I think you will not say that I have said more than the subject deserved.

KENTUCKY.

P. S. Since the above was written I have heard that Gen. William Reed, of Mason county, one of the witnesses in the case of Desha, a man without reproach or suspicion has been burnt in effigy at Maysville, because he dared to testify the truth on the trial. In Germantown, in the same county, the prisoner, Judge Shannon and the Governor have all been hung and shot in effigy, and would all have been burnt, had not an intrepid young man rescued the effigy of the Governor! Good God! Are these scenes which our eastern brethern are prepared to applaud? Is it by publishing to the world speeches denouncing persons charged with crime as actually guilty, and accusing the authorities of the country with corruption, for the purpose of screening the already sentenced murderer from justice, by burning in effigy witnesses, judges and chief magistrate himself, that the laws of the country are to be impartially and independently administered! Is this the cause which receives the plaudits of our national authorities?

I will add one other fact. The trial of Desha was expected to take place before Mr. Wickliffe's speech could be published. That production in manuscript was lost a little above Frankfort, and was picked up by a gentleman travelling to Cynthiana, where the trial was to be had, carried to that place and there repeatedly read to public. The losing and finding were evidently designed in order that it might go to Harrison County, and prepossess the minds of the people with Desha's guilt before his trial. But the trial was deferred, and then it was sent to Lexington, and ushered to the world.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Fellow-Citizens:

About to retire from the distinguished trust to which I was elevated by your free suffrages generous confidence, I conceive it to be my duty on the occasion to tender you my grateful and affectionate acknowledgments. Circumstances, imperious in their nature, compelled me to decline a re-election, in opposition to the solicitations of my too partial friends; but I trust they will do me the justice to believe, that while I persisted in the purpose of retiring, it was a strong necessity which compelled me. I am consoled by the reflection, that I have not incurred any imputation of shrinking from duty, at the same time that I know my place, in any circumstances, might be as effectively supplied.

The situation of our government at home and in relation to the rest of the world, requires no more than the faithful devotion of its public agents to the conservation of our institutions, and the vigilence of the people in rendering the representative accountable to those by whom they were elected and on whose behalf they were chosen to act; and keeping a vigilent and liberal superintendence over all public agents. Our institutions, based upon the will and interests of the people, demand that the sovereign authority should be circumstantialty acquainted with the true condition of the country, the measures which have been adopted in pursuance of of the trust reposed in those who act for them; and a faithful account of their stewardship, if not freely given, should be firmly exacted. It is in compliance with my own sense of duty, that I now undertake to place before my immediate constituents a consise view of the public affairs, and of the prominent circumstances which I deem interesting to them.

Generally, at home we are peaceful and prosperous; in our relations with other nations the prospects are not only peaceful and propitious to the prosperity of our own country, but to that of the new nations which form the galaxy of Republics that characterize our new world.

Those new Republics are at length at peace, after an unexampled struggle for fifteen years, in which the sanguinary character of Spanish warfare was exhibited in the most brutal and remorseless forms; while the resistance has been signalized by unshaken courage and constancy, and a self denial that has not been surpassed in any period of history or by any people. A battle fought at Junin, in the Andes of Peru, in August, followed by another fought at Guaingamilla, within a few miles of Cayco, the ancient seat of the Incas, accomplished the total overthrow of Spanish power on the American continent.

The Republics of the New World may now be enumerated as they are established and recognized by the first Republic of the New World, and as they will very shortly be by the principal governments of Europe. They are, 1st. Mexico, or the United States of Mexico—2d. Guatimala, or the Central States of Mexico—3d. Columbia—4th. Peru—5th. Chili, and 6th. La Plata. Besides the signal blessings of freedom secured to the eighteen and a half millions which compose the population of those Republics, the bounties which they hold forth to millions yet unborn, contrasted with the gloomy bondage in which they grovelled under Spanish dominion, we have the further consolement to ourselves, that as we led the way, we find in them at once emulators in the cause of human rights, and friends who cherish the intimacy of our principles and interests.

It is not a light consideration, that in these new nations and their rich climates, there are resources for our commerce, and for the commerce of all other nations, so ample and so rich as to render us independent, if it were our desire, of all the commerce of the rest of the world.

Connected with this grateful subject, I must notice the arrival and reception of a man whose share in our revolution, and sufferings in the cause of freedom in Europe, render his name inseperable from the cause of liberty throughout the universe. You need not be told that the hero and benefactor of our revolution, Gen. Lafayette, is meant; a name lisped by every tongue, and whose character and name have united all hearts and hands in congratulating his arrival among us. Identified with the glory of our common country while yet a youth, and consecrated in the hearts of every lover of virtue and liberty, he has been received in a manner worthy of himself and of a free people. He who sacrificed his fortune and shed his blood in our revolution, was the victim of Revolution in Europe, and here he found souls to sympathize and gratitude to estimate him who was our friend in adversity; and I had the consolation of giving my vote for an acknowledgment from our country worthy of him, our cause and country. I cannot refraim from inviting you to consider the arrival, the reception and the character of this venerated man; united with the glorious events of South America, and the moral influence which they cannot fail to have upon our own country, but on the rulers of nations adverse to human rights and responsible governments.

Thus placed on the flank of the Republican hemisphere, our station, while it authorizes a just pride from the example we have given and the success with which it has operated, imposes on our country obligations which did not exist when we became a nation. The cause of mankind, the hopes of the world rested on us alone. Those who have followed in our steps rest now upon our example; and added to the justice and the obligation of maintaining representative government pure and in progress to perfection; any act of infidelity to our institutions, and in violation of the rights of mankind, would tend to weaken the respect that we have earned, and to shake by a pernicious example, the glorious hopes and confidence of the world which we have inspired.

It is both gratifying and flattering to our institutions, that the benificence of their nature continues to give new evidence of growing wisdom, the disappearance of prejudices, and respect for the happiness of the people. New sources of national wealth are opening at home as well as abroad; and the well known and universally acknowledged truth that we have, in half a century, accomplished more than any monarchy has done in 10 centuries—promises to be progressively and equally true before the first century of our existence expires. Our states daily approach each other; the wilderness and the mountains are about to disappear; & those who were the strangers of a three weeks or a three months travel, are now, not only themselves, but their products destined to find a choice of a thousand markets at home where none were to be found before.

The state of our finances present a prospect not less cheering. Our revenue has been increasing during the last three years, and the prospects presented to us are equally bright for the future; for after defraying the necessary expenditure in support of the public administration, national defence and internal improvements, there will remain a large surplus to be applied to the discharge of the public debt, which by the estimates presented from the Financial Department will be accomplished in ten years.

The public debt in 1817, amounted to $123,000-000, and notwithstanding the embarrassments and calamities produced by various causes within that period the debt is now reduced to about $86,000-000. Some difficulties are yet to be overcome, but it is within the power of the government to apply ample and adequate remidies; and I anticipate from the progress of knowledge, and the experience of suffering, that a period of an unbounded prosperity is near at hand; and which cannot fail to be speedily realized if the people are true to themselves and make their public agents responsible for the neglect, perversion or failure of their duty.

In the increased growth, perfection and abundance of domestic manufactures, it is pleasing to witness the effect, and mandatory force of public opinion over ancient errors, mistaken notions of public economy, the influence of foreign and local partial interests, and that internal improvements are preparing the way for the exchange of benefits, which the variety of climates, habits and wants, and the comforts of a rational people require. The augmentation of the tariff of duties upon foreign productions at the last session of Congress, though short of the expectations of its advocates, has refuted the assumptions and prognostications of its adversaries, by giving activity to thousands of useful hands, who are amply employed; and the remarkable coincidence is presented to public interest, that the home consumption of the cotton of our own plantations is our own industry, and amounts to 150,000 bales; while the deficiency of cotton in the English market amounts to exactly the same number of bales; thereby not only adding to and preserving the triplication or quadruplication of our own commodity, by manufacturing it at home, but retaining in our own circulation the whole of its value, and at the same time raising the price abroad, consequences often predicted but scouted; now realized.

Among the measures of a provident policy, an appropriation of $75,000 was made for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and a contract has been accordingly entered into which there is every reason to expect will conduce to the advantage of the whole western country.

The report of the Commissioners in reference to a national armory, to be located on the western waters, was submitted to Congress too late for the present session, but will demand an early attention at the next, when a decision is likely to be had on the most advantageous scite. I have felt much anxiety on this subject and should have beeen gratified to have partaken in the final decision. Two important measures have been adopted during the present session; one contemplates the immediate extension of the great national road through the state of Ohio; the other, the completion of the Canal, by which the waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake are to be united for the purposes of navigation. These kindred improvements successfully prosecuted, will so much facilitate the intercourse and commerce between the remotest points of our republic, that the union will be furtherstrengthened and rendered as durable as the moral power of the people, and bid defiance to the ambition of the designing and the apprehension of external enmity. The march of improvement at home is itself an evidence of the march of mind, and while the people maintain the power that belongs to them, and are not seduced to become their own betrayers, they have it always in their hands to exact obedience to their voice and respect for their wishes.

The reorganization of the supreme court of the United States, a measure of deep and vital interest to the states, and which grew out of the decision declaring our occupant laws unconstitutional, has been brought before Congress at this and the last session. It met with the profound and respectful attention due to its importance. So far as opinions were expressed it was conceded that the decision of the court was erroneous. I regret to say that the subject has not been accorded that prompt decision which was demanded by circumstances the most galling and inperious. When taken up at the last session, the plea of "too late in the session" was successfully urged; and the same reason has put it equally far in advance. I feel however, much consoled in the hope that it will finally prevail. The west has not a due proportion of judges on the bench of the supreme court. They are entitled to such weight from every consideration of justice, of policy, propriety & safety. It is said by many men of high repute that the supreme court are in some respects a political as well as Judicial body and that they are to be considered the final arbiters of constitutional power. If the fact be, that such transcendant, and I will say dangerous powers centre in the judiciary, is it not much more important, yes, indispensably necessary that the West should be fairly and equally represented in that tribunal by whose decision the powers of the state government are to be limited and controlled! Are the people to be told that the supreme court is the only tribunal, the only safe criterion, by which to test the constitutionality of laws? By what miracle do judges rise above the frailties or passions common to all other men? If they are so infalible and possess such transcendent power, they are politicians above the control of any power on earth, for impeachment is a scare crow.

It is a doctrine of the most dangerous and destructive tendency to civil liberty. We need no sage to inform us that the love of power predominates and rules the mind of man in proportion as he is responsible or irresponsible. The post assigned to him changes not his nature. He is still the same aspirant for power and dominion. His ambition may be clothed in the pure ermine of justice, yet when the occasion offers, you will discover masked ambition and passion seeking power and authority at all hazards. Listen to the warning voice of the Apostle of liberty, *Thos. Jefferson.*

"We already see the power installed for life, responsible to no authority (for impeachment is not even a *scare-crow*) advancing with a noiseless and steady step to the great object of consolidation. The foundations are already deeply laid by their decisions for the annihilation of constitutional state rights and the removal of every check, every counterpoise to the ingulfing power of which themselves are to make a sovereign part, &c." It is in vain, yea idle, for any one to admit that the people have the right to interpret their constitution, when in the next breath it is denied to them through the only constituted organ by which they express their opinions, viz: their Representatives. If the people were to collect together in their respective counties and express their opinions, such men would, as they have done heretofore, pronounce them a "mob." The people speak at the polls in a voice of thunder to those who would wrest from them their hard earned and sacred rights. If the representatives err, the people can, and do, at once act upon them at the polls. If the Judges err, no voice is heard to whisper complaint, under the penalty of being denounced as a disorganizer. Freemen will not fear such denunciations. They will laugh them to scorn.

In deciding upon questions of private right, let the judge be as independent as he may be. But when he expounds the constitution, he touches the property of the people. He should advance with a becoming respect for that instrument and be held amenable for unconstitutional decisions. Mature and deliberate reflection has convinced me that every department entrusted with the exercise of political power, should be *directly and practically* responsible at given periods to the people.

I now offer to your consideration a subject of much delicacy, and concerning which you will expect something in relation to my own conduct. The Presidential canvass was one of considerable moment, and excited much feeling and deep interest in various states of the Union.

The West had but two candidates and the only question with the people of the west seemed to be, which of the two should be preferred. Upon the return of the electoral votes from the different states, it was ascertained that our favorite candidate did not obtain votes enough to bring him before the House of Representatives, which would have to select from the remaining candidates, viz: General Jackson, Mr. Adams & Mr. Crawford. In this state of things I had but one course to pursue. I was perfectly aware that the freemen of Kentucky, and my district in particular were decidedly in favor of Gen. Jackson, in preference to Mr. Adams or Mr. Crawford. The strong indication given at the polls, could but lead to that result. That indication was still further confirmed by the request of both branches of the Legislature, *uniting both parties* at home in its support. None were found rash enough to doubt this fact or to contradict it. With all these broad day light obligations staring me in the face, had I felt otherwise inclined I could not have hesitated in responding to your just expectations, by voting for General Jackson. I felt happy under the circumstances that my duty to you, corresponded with my personal predilections. Our first choice having failed, I did not think the claims of the West lessened in regard to having a President, whilst there was a man every way highly qualified and deserving for the station.

I could not mistake your attachment for that man who in the darkest period of the late war, with means most limited, but deriving power from his own mind, rescued his country from her misfortunes, and saved one of the first and most important cities of the republic from plunder and devastation.

When the watch word of "Booty and Beauty" was echoed from the lines of a powerful invading enemy, it was re echoed by the Hero from the mouths of his artillery, hurling ruin upon the ranks of the savagely disposed invaders. Had these three competitors been brought alone before the people, which of them would most likely have succeded? The facts and circumstances lead my mind to but one result. The additional electoral votes of Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri, would have decided the contest in favor of Gen. Jackson. And will any rational mind doubt that he would have obtained these states! Impossible—he was decidedly the man of the people.

He had obtained more votes at the polls than his two competitors united. He obtained the electoral votes of eleven states, whilst his competitors united had only ten.

Had I felt disposed, I could not resist such a preponderance of public sentiment, nor overlooked the right which the people have to the choice. My feelings, my judgment, and every grateful remembrance of your former kindness would have risen up in indignant array against me, had I acted otherwise than I have done. As it is, I retire with a clear conscience, and feel happy in the reflection that I have not thwarted your will—I feel that I have acted in accordance with the fundamental principles of the free government under which we live; and the undoubted wishes of the majority of the American people.

I resign to you, Fellow-Citizens, the trust committed to me for your use: That I may have sometimes erred, is not improbable; but I derive great satisfaction from the conviction that the purity of my motives cannot be justly assailed. And I shall bear with me in retirement the unalloyed satisfaction, arising from the belief that my public conduct has heretofore met your unequivocal approbation.

Accept then, Fellow Citizens, the kindest regards that one freeman can bear another.

J. T. JOHNSON.

Communications.

LA FAYETTE *TO THE PEOPLE*.—No. 7.

"Few lies carry the inventors mark; and the most prostitute enemy to truth may spread a thousand without being known for the author; besides, as the vilest writer has his readers, so the greatest liar has his believers; and it often happens that if a lie be believed only for an hour, it has done its work and there is no further occasion for it. Falsehood flies and truth comes limping after: so that when men come to be undeceived it is too late."

"Swift."

Political falsehoods are not unfrequently propogated upon the opinion of the advantage indicated in the quotation from Dean Swift. But such attempts are usually made by persons who have no character to lose and who can venture to make such experiments to profit their party without hazard to themselves. Had Mr. Wickliffe's voluminous publication (which purports to be a speech, but which in fact was never spoken) sprung from such a source, there is no doubt but it might be fairly considered as belonging to the class of efforts here alluded to: but as he is allowed to be the leader of a party who have a monopoly of all the virtues—who have drawn to themselves all the honour, honesty and truth which has hitherto been scattered throughout society, without much regard to party distinctions, he cannot be considered as properly subject to such an imputation. I will not, therefore, make it, but shall take the liberty to prove that the production, which is called his speech is calculated to give its author the most unquestionable claims to all the merit which can arise from such services and to all the gratitude of his party, which so great a sacrifice of personal respectability, and of moral principle can deserve.

In the last number of this paper the debates in Congress, on the repeal of a part of the National Judiciary, 1802, were quoted to shew that the principle now contended for in support of the repealing act of the late Legislature, were maintained by the republicans of that time. Mr. Wickliffe's speech (if it must be so considered) has denied the facts stated in the last number of this article. Self defence, therefore, makes it necessary to display more fully the doctrines contended for in that memorable debate; and as Mr. Wickliffe has ventured to risk the fate of this great question upon the establishment of his facts, by the testimony of the individuals concerned in the debate, nothing can be easier than a decision upon the issue he has proposed. It is but to collate his own statemants with their declarations. The result is left to the conclusions which shall be drawn by the people from the comparison.

Mr. Wickliffe's statement quoted verbatum from his sheech.

"Now Sir, (said Mr. Wickliffe) I have the whole *act, debate and all in my hand*, to which the gentleman refers, *and I pledge myself that every Speaker, on both sides of that question, admitted that as the supreme court was established by the constitution, that the office could not be repealed.* I cannot (said Mr. Wickliffe) read all the remarks made by the illustrious statesmen who discussed that question, but I will recite a few. (Here Mr. Wickliffe read so much of the speeches of Mr. Breckinridge, General Mason, General Jackson, Mr. Rutledge, Mr. Randolph, and others as related to the supreme court, *in which they admit, that as the supreme court is established by the constitution, Congress could not affect the office of the Judges* of that court by an act of Congress.)—Now Sir, (said Mr. Wickliffe) you see what reliance can be placed in what gentlemen say about precedents, but that the book was before me, the gentleman's statement might have passed as fact. I do not mean to impeach the gentleman's candour, but he has surely read badly, if he ever saw the debates on the question before Congress, and if he spoke from the information of others (as I presume he did) he was wofully deceived. Take the book (said Mr. Wickliffe) and read for yourselves and if you find out of all the speeches made on the bill before Congress, one word that justifies the statement of the gentleman: nay Sir, if every thing said and done on that memorable occasion does not refute him, *I will yield the controversy.* I pray you to attend to the strong and pithy remarks of Mr. Randolph. He says, "The act is only intended to abolish a court established, not by the constitution, but by Congress.—Was it an act" said he "to displace one set of judges and to supply their places by another, I admit that it would be an infamous evasion of the constitution."

CONTRAST THE SPEECH OF

Mr. Breckinridge, who introduced the measure of repeal in the Senate of the United States as to the establishment of the Judiciary, he says—

2nd. As to the judges.—The *Judiciary department* is so constructed as to be sufficiently secured against the improper influence of either Executive or Legislative departments. *The courts are organized and established* by the Legislature and the Executive creates the Judges.

Mr. Breckinridge as to the power of Congress to repeal the Judiciary act, declares:—

"The gentleman from Massachusetts takes different ground and denies the power of Congress to repeal the law: and the gentleman from Connecticut says that the *original law establishing the Judiciary* was but an experiment: and that experience was the only sure test of all human contrivances.

Now for the consistency of gentlemen. Some contend that the law was well matured and ought not to be dispensed with. Others, that we cannot repeal it at all, whether matured or not matured: and others that it is a part of a system of experiment. If Sir, the first law was an experiment, this law is, of course, an experiment upon an experiment. Now for the reasoning of the gentleman from Connecticut. "Experience is the only sure test of all regulations;" therefore you may make an experiment, and even an experiment upon an experiment, but yet these experiments are unalterable. This is really an original notion about experiments: that you may try them to see if they will answer, but whether they do or not, they are fastened on you.

The honourable gentleman from Georgia could not, after two explanations, atone to the gentleman from Connecticut for an inadvertant expression, dropped by him in the warmth of argument, which carried an insinuation that this law was made in a passion. Let the gentleman from Connecticut, therefore, have it as he stated it, that the law passed with great coolness and deliberation; if gentlemen then supposed it was to be an irrepealable experiment and to be entailed on their country, I will say it was a wanton experiment. I will say more: it was an experiment which, instead of being justified by a shadow of necessity, was negatived by the existing state of things when it was made: and that it was an experiment never made upon earth before to try how courts and Judges would answer without business. The absurdity moreover, with respect to this strange doctrine of irrepealable experiments, is increased, because some gentlemen admit that you may modify and change the law, but not so as to effect the Judges. I understand them, then, on that point to mean, that you may modify and change the law as you pleae provided you increase the number of Judges or the expense of the system: but that you violate the constitution if you diminish the number of Judges, or attempt to economise the system: or in other words, it is constitutional to abolish any part or all of the system, but what relates to the salary part of it: which in plain english would be "do what you please gentlemen, with our system; but spare, oh spare those for whom the system was made, the Judges."

Mr. Giles, who was the principal advocate of the measure in the House of Representatives, as to the establishment of the Supreme and inferior Courts, thus expresses the opinion of the party with whom he stood connected.

"A third department, to wit, the *Judiciary department*, is still wanting. Is that formed by the constitution? How is that to be formed? *It is not formed by the constitution.* It is only declared that there shall be such a department; and it is directed to be formed by the other two departments, who owe a responsibility to the people. Here there arises an important difference of opinion between the *different sides of this House. It is contended on one side, that the Judiciary department is formed by the constitution itself. It is contended on the other side that the constitution does no more than to declare that there shall be a judiciary department and directs that it shall be formed by the other two departments, under certain modifications.* Art. 3. Sec. 1. The constitution has these words: "The Judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such other inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." Here then the power to ordain and establish inferior courts is given to Congress in the most unqualified terms, and also to ordain and establish "*one Supreme Court.*"

Mr. Giles, as to the power to repeal the Judiciary system, thus argues:

"The reason for this variation of expression is obvious. It was known that the office might be discontinued and the judge continue to behave well: the limitation was therefore applied to the office and not the good behaviour because if the office should be discontinued, which is clearly implied in this expression, it was not the intention of the Constitution that the compensation should be received, no service in that event being to be rendered. From this interpretation of the constitution all the departments are preserved in the due exercise of their respective functions for the general good without any of the mischievous and absurd consequences resulting from the opposite construction. It is admitted that the first part of this section expressly vests Congress with the general power to ordain and establish courts; and if there had been no other restriction, *the consequent power to unordain or abolish.* The restriction relied upon is not a restriction in express words: there are no words in the constitution prohibiting *Congress from repealing a law for organising courts*: the restraint contended for, therefore, is by implication and that implication, to say the least, not expressly connected with any legislative attribute. Is it right is it a correct interpretation that when a power

is given in express words for the most important purposes, that it should be restrained or prohibited by implication? Can so much inattention and folly be attributed to the framers of the Constitution, as would result from the supposition that if it was their intention that a law growing out of one of the specified powers in contradistinction to all others, *should be irrepealable when once passed, that so extraordinary a principle would be left to mere implication?* Such a supposition would be the highest injustice to the superior intelligence and patriotism of those gentlemen manifested in every other part of the instrument. No, Sir, they would have made notes of admiration: they would have used every mark, adopted every caution, to have arrested and fixed the attention of the Legislature to so extraordinary a principle.

They would have said, legislators! Be circumspect! Be cautious! Be calm! Be deliberate! Be wise! Be wise, not only for the present: but be wise for posterity. You are now about to tread upon holy ground. The law you are about to pass, is irrepealable! Irrevocable! We are so enamoured with the salutary and practicable independence of the English judiciary system, that in infusing its principle into our constitution, we have stamped it with the proverbial folly of the Medes and Persians! If this principle had been introduced into the Constitution in express words, it would have formed an unfortunate contrast to all other parts of the instrument: yet, gentlemen make no difficulty in introducing that principle by construction, which would have appeared so stupid and absurd if written in express words in the body of the instrument. But there is no such language in the Constitution. Let us see what is the language of that instrument. "The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." Here then, instead of cautioning the Legislature that a law for the organization of Courts, when passed, can never be repealed, it *contains an invitation to a revision from time to time.* It contains an intimation, that the subject is new and difficult and an injunction to ordain and establish your courts from time to time, according to the results, which an experience of the system alone could suggest."

The testimony of Mr. Griswold, *a federalist* as to the principle contended by each party in the house.

"Before I enter however into a particular consideration of the arguments of gentlemen, I take the liberty of saying that gentlemen, in this House, whatever may have been done in another place, have placed this question in one respect upon its true ground; *they have made no distinction between the authority of the Legislature over the judges of the Supreme and the inferior Courts.* All their arguments have gone to prove that no such distinction can exist. Indeed, Sir, it is impossible to conceive the shadow of a difference. The judges both of the Supreme and of the inferior Courts are equally creatures of the Constitution and the mode of appointment in both cases has been regulated by law, and if you can destroy the judges of the inferior courts by repealing the law which limited their number and directed the mode of appointment, you may destroy the judges of the Supreme Court by repealing the law which limited the number and organised that court. I wish it then to be as perfectly understood in every part of this country, as it is in this House, *that the principle* contended for by the supporters of the bill goes *equally to the destruction of the judges of the Supreme as of the inferior Courts.*" ☞The principle was carried by a vote of 60 against 34

The testimony of Mr. Rutledge *a federalist* in favor of the Judges, shewing the point of difference between the parties.

"The gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Giles is alluded to) says the judicial power was not formed by the Constitution. I shall not be surprised by any declaration he may make about the meaning of the constitution after this. Sir, the Judicial power is established by the Constitution equally with the Executive and Legislative."

The argument of Mr. Nicholson, a republican on the right asserted of repealing the Judges out of office.

"Your supervisors, who superintend the collection of your excise duties are appointed by the President and Senate and hold their offices under the constitution, not during good behaviour, but during the will and pleasure of the President. The tenure by which he holds his office is completely beyond the power of the Legislature and they cannot remove him. So long as he can secure the good will of the President, he is to hold his office against the whole world. It is as sacred, in relation to the authority of Congress as that of a Judge. They both hold their offices, independent of the Legislature: the one during good behaviour; the other during the pleasure of the President. It is not in our power to remove an *excise officer, so long as his office continues, any more than to remove a judge, so long as his office continues.* The authority vested in us is entirely legislative, and has nothing to do with the executive power of removal. Yet, is there any man on earth can say that we have not a constitutional right to repeal the laws laying excise duties, by which the office of supervisor is created? And can any one say that we can remove the supervisor in any other manner than by repealing the law? We do not contend for the right to remove the *judge* any more than for the right to remove the *supervisor*, neither of which we can do, each holding his office independent of us: but we alledge that the tenure by which either *holds his office cannot prohibit us from repealing a law by which the office is created.*" "For my own part Mr. Chairman, I think no doubt can be entertained that the power of repealing, as well as of enacting laws, is inherent in every Legislature. The Legislative authority would be in-complete without it. If you deny the existence of this power you suppose a perfection in man, which he can never attain. You shut the door against a retraction of error, by refusing him the benefit of reflection and experience. You deny to the great body of the people all the essential advantages for which they entered into society. This house is composed of members coming from every quarter of the Union, supposed to bring with them the feelings and to be acquainted with the interests of their constituents. If the feelings and the interests of the nation require that new laws should be enacted, that existing laws should be modified or that useless an unnecessary laws should be repealed, they have reserved this power to themselves by declaring that it should be exercised by persons freely chosen for a limited period, to represent them in the National legislature. On what ground is it denied to them in the present instance? By what authority are the judges to be *raised above the law and the constitution? Where is the charter which places the sovereignty of this country in their hands.*" *Give them the powers and the independence now contended for and they will require nothing more: for your government becomes a despotism and they become your rulers.*

Mr. Randolph falsely quoted by Mr, Wickliffe page 34th of his pamphlet

"The act is only intended to abolish a court established not by the constitution, but by Congress. Was it an act to displace one set of Judges and to supply their places by another, I admit that it would be an infamous evasion of the constitution."

Mr. Randolph as truly quoted.

"I agree that the constitution is a limited grant of power and that none of its general phrases are to be construed into an extension of that grant. I am free to declare that if the intent of this bill is to get rid of the judges it is a perversion of *your power* to a base purpose."

Comment upon these passages is unnecessary. I will barely remark upon the artifice employed by Mr. Wickliffe to evade the production of the authority on which he predicates the declaration that *every speaker on both sides of the question admitted the Supreme Court to have been established by the Constitution and that the office could not be repealed* Instead of quoting the passages which he pretends, contains such admissions, which he could not find, he says in his published speech: "(Here Mr. Wickliffe read so much of the speech of Mr. Breckinridge, Gen. Mason, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Rutledge, Mr. Randolph and others as related to the Supreme Court, in which they admit that as the Supreme Court is established by the Constitution Congress could not affect the office of the judges of that court by an act of Congress!"

The truth is, no such admissions are made nor is any distinction taken by any of the Speakers on this occasion as to the power of the Legislature over the Supreme and inferior courts except by Mr. Mason and Mr. Jackson. The federalists contended that neither the Supreme nor the inferior courts were repealable—the republicans that the whole Judiciary system was established and could be repealed by an act of congress. Mr. Wickliffe has indeed ventured to quote Mr. Randolph's speech, and to subserve his purpose has quoted it falsely. The difference between the passage as printed by Mr. Wickliffe and as it really stands in the speech, will strike at first view. In the latter Mr. Randolph clearly recognises *the power* of Congress, but admits that it may be perverted. He says that "the quo animo determines the nature of the act, as it determines the innocence or guilt of other acts," and I will not myself hesitate to admit that a power delegated by the constitution may be perverted to purposes not contemplated by the Constitution and may in that sense be said to be "unconstitutional acts, on the part of the individual so influenced." When on a former occasion the Legislature offered a higher salary to Judges *thereafter to be appointed*, to get rid of the late Court of Appeals the intention might be considered as unconstitutional in the view which Mr. randolph has taken of it: So if the salaries had been reduced to effect the same purpose, it might have been considered a perversion of the Constitution: but no man would have denied the validity of the Legislative act, on account of the private motives of the members who passed it. But it is not necessary to resort to this clear and unquestionable distinction to maintain the authority of the late act of the Legislature It was not merely "the intent of this bill to get rid of the judges." The object was the reform and reorganization of the whole system, to *get rid* of an obnoxious principle which subverted the rights of the great organ of the People, the Legislature; which asserted the supremacy of the Judiciary over the laws and the Constitution, and irresponsibility, for its errors, to the people: a precedent which, if permitted to be ripened by time, would have inverted the principles of the Government and have changed a democracy into an aristocracy.

LAFAYETTE.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and opening an elegant assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC.

He has extra superfine BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS & CASSIMERES—Flowered paper for rooms—Bolting Cloths—Leghorn Bonnets—Olive Oil, in canisters for Machinery, &c His goods will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

To those purchasing to sell again, he can offer inducements.

JOHN TILFORD.

Lexington, April 11, 1825-15—tf

P S. Whiskey by the barrel—Powder by the keg, from the Union Mills, for sale. J T.

State of Kentucky,

Fayette Circuit Court, March term 1825.

Robert Lyle's Executors comp'ts, against Robert Lyle's heirs defendants. } IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants William Lyle, John Smith and Betsey his wife ——— Ringo and Sally his wife ——— Doolin and Mary his wife are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court: On the motion of the Complainants, it is ordered that unless the said defendants do appear here on or before the 1st day of our next June term of this Court and answer the complainants bill the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper published in this Commonwealth for two months successively according to law.

A copy test,

A. GARRETT, D. C. F. C. C.

(Hickey, complainant's counsel.) 15—2m

OUT LOT TO LEASE.

SEALED proposals will be received until the first Thursday of May by the subscribers, for the lease of Pottersfield, an out lot belonging to the town, for a term of years.

JOSEPH LOGAN,
JOHN M. McCALLA, } com of Trustees.

Lexington, April 11, 1825—15-3t.

THE GAZETTE.

THURSDAY.......APRIL 28, 1825.

TERMS; THREE DOLLARS (CURRENCY) PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber having transferred his interest in the Kentucky Gazette, to John Bradford Esq takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have so liberally patronised the establishment whilst under his control. He states to the public with gratified pride, that the subscription list is increased about three hundred after allowing for all those who have withdrawn from it. That from being THIRD in point of patronage, it is now FIRST, of the Lexington Newspapers, if he is not very much misinformed. His gratification is greatly increased by the belief, that this encrease has been the result of the influence of correct political principles on the public mind, which has induced them to rally round the sentinel who sounded the alarm faithfully. They are not yet prepared to give up the right of self government into the hands of *a judicial oligarchy*, but will maintain the *rights of the people, the rights of the States*, and the true principles of *Democratic government.* It is a holy cause, "Which WILL ultimately prevail, which *will* finally triumph."

The venerable person now at the head of the Kentucky Gazette is known to the people of Kentucky too well as an old Editor to make a recommendation from so *young* an editor, necessary or proper. He established this paper near FORTY YEARS AGO, and until within a few years was the constant Editor.

The patrons of the Gazette whilst under the care of the subscriber, are informed that their accounts will soon be made out and agents appointed in various places for their collection.

He bids them a respectful adieu.

JOHN M. M'CALLA.

The foregoing article shows, that the subscriber will succeed Gen. McCalla as Editor of the Kentucky Gazette: a Newspaper originally established by him in the year 1787, and was the first printed in the United States west of the Allegany Mountains, except the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Kentucky Gazette from its commencement to the present time, has been the steady and faithful advocate of the RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE, as secured to them in their constitution; as well as of Science and Literature in general: The deep interest the subscriber feels in the success of Transylvania University, which has been fully evinced by the time and expense bestowed by him on that institution for more than 30 years, is a sure guaranty that its interests will always find a firm advocate in the columns of this paper.

As there is no difference in the political opinions of the late editor and the subscriber, no material change will be made in the manner of conducting the paper in future.

JOHN BRADFORD.

Gazette Office, April 28, 1825.

GEN. LAFAYETTE.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to a public dinner contemplated to be given to *Gen. Lafayette* on his arrival in Lexington. Capt. John Postlethwait was called to the Chair and Charlton Hunt appointed Secretary, when the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved that a public dinner be given to *Gen. Lafayette* on his arrival by the citizens of the Town of Lexington and County of Fayette at a suitable place convenient to Town.

2. Resolved that Capt. John Fowler, Nathan Payne Esq. Thos. Shelby Esq. Daniel Bradford Esq. Richard Chiles Esq. John W. Hunt Esq. Wm. R. Morton Esq. Joseph Logan Esq. Maj. Hector P. Lewis, Capt. Patterson Bain *Jno. C. Richardson* jr. Esq. Maj. Joseph Robb, Benjamin W. Dudley, M. D. Elisha Meredith Esq. and Col. Leslie Combs, be a Committee of preparation and superintendance.

3d. Resolved that said Committee have arrangements made to dine both Ladies and Gentlemen.

4th. Resolved that the Secretary desire the members of the Committee to convene at Mrs. Keen's Inn on Saturday next at 10 o'clock, A. M.

5th. Resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published—

JNO. POSTLETHWAIT, *Chairman.*

Charlton Hunt, *Secretary:*

April 26th, 1825.

N. B. Subscriptions to the dinner will be received by the several members of the Committee as well as by the gentlemen heretofore appointed.

Communicated.

The Subscribers to a *Ball* to be given Gen Lafayette, will convene at Mrs. Keen's Inn on Thursday 28th inst. at 5 o'clock P. M. to make the necessary arrangements.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

THE CONTROVERSY YIELDED.

Mr. Bradford,

Mr. Wickliffe in his last publication of 60 pages, 8 vo. has come out with his usual boldness of assertion; and in order to make us believe what he says, pledges himself to "yield the controversy" if what he says be not true. Now, unless Mr. Wickliffe backs out from the solemn pledge, he is actually BOUND *to yield the controversy*, if he should be refuted. I assert that he is completely refuted by Lafayette No. 7 in your paper of this day, which I have seen in manuscript, and to which I refer your readers.

Let us now see if this virtuous and persecuted Statesman will be a man of his word.

CATO.

GROCERIES.

BRADLEY & HERNDON

HAVE just received and will continue to keep on hand at their store on Main Street, nearly opposite Leavy's corner and next door to Mr. Pilkington's, a general assortment of

GROCERIES, TIN, GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE;

which will be sold very low for cash in hand or such other articles as will answer in their trade.

April 28, 1825—17-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL those having demands against the estate of DAVID LOGAN, dec'd. are requested to present their respective accounts for adjustment; and all who are indebted to said estate, will make arrangements for immediate payment.

JAMES LOGAN,
CHARLES C. LOGAN, } *Adm'rs.*

April 28, 1825.—17-3t*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a Tavern in the house formerly occupied by Mr. N. Simpson as a tavern, near the lower end of the upper market house; where he will keep a constant supply of the best Liquors and other accommodations. His stables are in good order and well furnished; and his charges shall be moderate.

J. KISER.

N. B. From four to six gentlemen of good character can be accommodated with boarding.

April 28, 1825—17-3m J. K.

UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY.

MRS MARSH,

RETURNS her thanks to her friends for the encouragement hitherto given her, and informs them that she still continues to make and repair Umbrellas. She has removed to a small frame building on Market street, two doors from Short street, and opposite to the house lately occupied as an office for the Western Monitor. The house will be designated by an umbrella constantly spread at the door.

Mrs. Marsh has lately received an assortment of the most fashionable mounting for Umbrellas and Parasols.

April 28—17-3t*

NOTICE.

THE DEBTORS to the Bank of Kentucky whose debts originated at the late Lexington Branch Bank, are notified that their notes fall due on the 17th of May next, and that the Agent for the 1st Banking District, may be expected at Lexington on Tuesday and Wednesday the 17th and 18th May, for the purpose of receiving notes for renewal, calls and discounts—notes for renewal filed for the propper amount with a memorandom of the amount to be paid, may be obtained upon application at the Branch Bank of the Commonwealth.

THOMAS P. DUDLEY, *Agent.*

April 28.—17-2t.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 4th of April, a negro man named BEN, about 27 years old, tall slim made, with a scar over his left eye; another on his cheek, went lame on account of his little toe being very sore, and his foot swelled; talks a little broken, very fond of liquor, had on a gray janes short coat, an old light drab surtout coat and two pair of ragged overalls He rode off a bay horse, ten years old, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before, a star in his forehead, roach main and bob tail, with some saddle and collar marks.

There was also, another Negro Man left this place at the same time, belonging to a man in Alabama; stout well made, about 25 years old, and is supposed to have rode a sorrel horse of J. Tanner, four years old, sixteen hands high, with light mane and tail, and four white feet. It is supposed they will make for the state of Ohio and perhaps for Canada. I will give the above reward if taken out of the state, or twenty dollars if taken in the state and secured in any jail so that I get him, and pay all reasonable charges. A generous reward will be given for the horses or either of them, or for information so that I get them.

B. BOSWORTH.

Lex. April 28. 1825—17-tf.

☞The Liberty Hall, Cincinnati, will give the above three weeks insertion, and forward their account to this office for payment.

A List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, on the first day of April. 1825; which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

	A
Atkins Lewis	Anderson Jane Miss
Anderson Alex Doct	Anderson John
Allee Ann Maria	Allen J S
	B
Brand Thos	Bates James
Baker John	Barr Robert R
Brand Mr 2	Barr & Lowry
Baker Eleazer	Breckinridge D M
Blair M	Bean Mr
Baber Letitia J	Bedford Dr
Barksdale James G Dr.	Beall John H
Brasfield Miley	Beauchamp J T
Bledsoe Harry	Boswell Bushrod 2
Beauchamp Is	Butler Jno O
Beatty Robt	Butler P
Belt Rufus	Burns David
Bright M G	Burns Wm
Boyd John	Bryant James
Brown Saml	Bryant Littleton
Blodget Benj	Bryant David
Allen Eliza L	
	C
Craig Jesse	Clay Green
Campbell Isabella 4	Caton John
Castleman David 3	Chafee Nicholas U
Caldwell Saml	Cleaveland Eli
Carlisle George	Clerk Fayette C Court
Chamblin B W	Cirode Wm
Carrell Reashil	Cheaney Leonard
Clay Abrm	Cheatham Larkin W
Cleaveland John	Conway Chas W Dr
Chew Ann Mrs	Combs L
Cunningham John	Cobern H P
Certright John	Coleman Pleasant P 3
Curry Thos 2	Conway John R Dr
Cotton Catharine R	Coffman David
Cox Elizabeth	Collard Geo W
Chroter Saml	Cole John
Coleman Mary R	
	D
Dabney Saml Dr	Dunlap Alexr
Davis James	Dowden Wm
Dementwap John	Downing Rachel Miss
Dishman Wm	Dowells Thos
	E
Easton David	Elston Jane
Emmons Widow	Evans James
Eastham Jemima	Edmiston Jos R
Elliott T Mrs	Ellis Thos
Ethington Maria	Ewing Felix Dr
	F
Field Edwd H Dr	Farrow Asa
Fidler Wm	Fair Wm
Fraynon Wm	Ferguson Priscilla
Faudrice Joseph	Fowler Thos Dr 2
	G
Gatewood Thos R	Gray James S
Graves Joseph	Gray William
Gray Benj P	Green Chas C
Gayle John	Gilman Mary
Gray Mary C	Gibney Alexander
Garrett Henry	Grigsby Saml
Graves Benj	Gowen Wm Dr
Grant Stephen	Grooms Eliza
Gorham John	Gordley John
	H
Haggons John	Hadley John L
Hart John	Harbough Henry
Hay N	Harras Thos
Hawkins Martin L 3	Hencely Nancy
Hardesty James	Hempstill Frank
Hays Saml	Henry Wm
Hall Moses S	Henson John
Hart Rachel	Herring Wm
Herley Moses	Hull Mrs
Hill John M 2	Hoagland Martin
Hickey Wm R	Holmes Robt
Hill Wm	Humphreys James 2
Hinds Saml	Hurst Caleb J
Hill Silas	Hubbard Silas
Hill Charlotte	Holmes W H
Holdman James	
	I & J
Ingles Thos	Johnson James
Johnson Michael H	Jones John H
Johnson Rebecca	Johnson Sarah
	K
Kirkpatrick Charity	Kitty St. Clair
Kenedy John	Kline John
Kerbough Jacob	Keagan Patrick
	L
Lewis Susanna R	Ledwidge Joseph
Lafon Jno or Wm	Liftwich Granderson
Ladd Wm	Lyter Henry
Lowry John	Lindsay Marcus Revd
Layson Robt	Little Wm
Lawwell Peter	Lovejoy Rebecca Mrs
	M
Macneely Tilton	Morrison Martha Miss
Marshall Eliza Mrs	Morford James
Madison George	Moore Spencer
Macertie Alford	Moore John W 2
Miller J F	Murchant Thos
Miller Henry	Mullen Frederick
Miller Mr	McDonald John
Melmer Launden	McGowan James
McKever James 2	McCutchen Salley
McCullough Simeon	McKee Archibald
McGimsey J W P Dr 2	McGee Jonathan Dr
	N
Norton John	Neale Joseph 2
Neil John	Nytingee Geo
	O
	Owens T C
	P
Pettitt Harry	Paramore Jesse Dr
Perkins James Dr	Peay P W
Prescott Francis C	Paul Michal
Perkins Mr.	Philips John
Perry John S	Pigg David
Payne Henry	Pike J M
Patterson Wm H	Phillips Wm
Pratt Enos	Poland Nathaniel
Priestly Sarah Mrs	Pollock John
Price Sarah	Proctor John
Prosser Saml M. 3	Pollard Thos J
Payne Nathan	Quinn John
Power John	
	R
Rigg Bazil Q	Rogers Joseph 2
Ramsey James	Rogers Jeremiah
Rainey Thos	Reid Iracius
Rafinesque C S	Robinson McSo
Rankin Jeremiah	Romind Letitia
Rice Jonathan	Ross Robert
Rogers Joseph	Rodden Martha Miss
Robinson James 3	Russell Mary O
Robason Wm	Ruckle Henry
	S
Stake Margaret Miss	Salle Wm
Saxton Wm	Santon Wm
Shamburgh Chas	Stafford Joseph K
Shaw Nathan	Shackleford John
Starling John L	Spaulding S
Swan Jonathan	Stableton Nancy
Shannon Wm	Scantling James
Shaw George Ann	Smith Thos
Sandford Lawrence	Spears Mary
Shelby Orville	Shoemaker Ranson
Stewart John	Scoffield Martha
Stetson Isaac	Scott John 2
Shewel Thos	Stone Ralph
Stevenson James	Scott Wm H
Simmons Rebecca	Stout Margaret
Stone Geo	Sullivan James
Stevenson Thos.	Simmons Lindsey
Scott Walter D	Scuyler Wm
Sullivan Lawrence O	Spur Wm
Sutton Douglass	Simpson James
	T
Tacket Enoch	Tomlinson Elizabeth
Templeton Henry	Thomas J P Dr
Taylor Wm	Thompson Saml
Triplett Robt	Turnbull Sarah Miss
Troutman Peter	Vaughn James
Thompson Robt Y	Voris Wm
Townsly John	
	W
Wasson Betsey	Watts Geo
Watts Barnett	Wigert P A
Walker John Revd	Webb John Dr
Walden Wm	Williams Chas H
Wharton Geo R	Wingfield Enoch
Ware Geo	Whims Joshua
Warring John	Willis Abner T
Warson Thos	Wood Thos
Wright Thos	Worthington Albert T
Wintz John	Work John
Wood James B Dr	Worsley W W
Woolfolk Richd A 2	
	Y
Young Ambrose	Yates Marshall
Young Sarah D	

Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

J. FICKLIN, P.

Lexington, April 14, 1825.—15-3t-

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office in Mount Sterling, Ky. on the first day of April 1825; which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

	A
Archibald Allen	James Anderson 2
Joseph Alexander	John Anderson 3
	B
Daniel Badger	Thomas Berry, Sr.
John Beatty	Joseph Bay
	C
William Collins	Hannah Clemments
William Cay, Jr.	Robert Connelly
George W Cooke	Elizabeth Cunning
William Childers	John Casseldine
Robert Caldwell	Asa Carrington 2
	D
Vivien Daniel	Andrew Drysdale
Eastridge Daniel	Armstead Douglass
James Drysdale	Middleton G Davis
Alfred W Davis	Amos Davis
	E
Miss Eliza Irwin	Benjamin Ellis
	F
John Foreman	Miss Mary Frishers
Samuel Feemster	Andrew Flinn
	G
Elijah Grant	Charles Geurrant
Samuel C Gill	Samuel Greenward
Charles Gilkey	Moses Grooms
Samuel Gipson	
	H
Nat. Hart or the Clerk	Elijah Hansbrough
John F Hawkins 2	James Huls
Clerk of Montgomery Circuit Court 2	William S Hensley
	Malon Hall
Samuel Hanks	Elexis Harris
Archibald Hamilton	
	J
Curtis Johnson	Elijah Jenkins
George W Jefferies	Alexander D Janes
Mary Jackson	Maj John Jameson
John Jones	Nancy Ingrahan
	K
Rebecca Keeler	
	L
Samuel Love	John Lance
Henry Landis	David Longnecker
John Lafollet	
	M
William Miller	Adam McComick
Mrs Eliza Marshall	Hugh McLaughlin
Abel Morgan	Elisha Moore
Samuel Morris	George McLean
Samuel Nickelson	
Robert Orear	John Owens
Jilson Payne 2	Thomas Pettett
John R Porter or Daniel P Mosely	Lewis Pierce
David Riggs	Jeremiah Raibourn
Spencer Reed	Joseph H Riggs
Elisha Smith	Richard H Sandford
Mary E Smith	William Starks
Miss Ann Smith	William Shryack
Rev Mr Cary Smith	Mark Shults
Elisha C Smart	Isaac Sparks
Reuben Slavens	Eli Shortridge
Larkin Steel	George St. Clair
Elizabeth Smith	Jacob Stewart
James Tremble 3	Zacharus Underwood
Mr Triplett	
Thomas Wills	Robert Walker
John White	Robert Whitton
Andrew Young	Original Young 2

GEORGE HOWARD, P. M.

Mount Sterling April 1, 1825.—15-3t.

POETRY.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

Lines suggested by Mrs. Heman's 'England's dead'.

Son of green Erin's isle,
Where are your men of might?
Hath Fame withdrawn her brilliant smile,
Your glories sunk in night!
Where are your sainted Sages!
The bards of other days
Whose harps in distant ages,
Loud sung your warrior's praise?
Stands there no pile above the dead
To meet the stranger's eye?
Hath darknesss o'er the memory spread
Of those who dared to die—
Oh why this coldness of the grave
Within the island of the brave?
Go stranger—go in distant lands,
Where banner'ed hosts combine—
Where'er the trace of martial bands,
Green Erin's ensigns shine.

Go where Columbia's flag unrolls
Fair freedom's glittering stars to heaven;
Amid the throng of gallant souls
Mark to whose hands 'tis given;
Mark whose right arm can deepest spread
Their vengeance on the oppressors head!

Look not at home—the Saxon sword
Hath wasted all our greatness there;
But vain her countless locusts pour'd
'Till treachery broke the brave and fair.
'Till scorpions nursed within her breast
Robbed the green island of her best.
Then was the chain around us flung,
And since that hour our hearths are dim,
But unbroke yet our poets sung,
The martyr'd patriots deathless hymn;
And on the fields, and o'er the wave,
Our children mingle with the brave.
Go to—Saragossa's height
To dreadful Waterloo,
Where'er the falchion glimmers bright,
Our life-blood stains the dew.
Go where the poet breathes his song,
The war word gleams the ranks along,
Where'er the wreaths of fame are twining
On land—on sea—in battle brave
Green Erin's sons are shining.

These, strangers, are the *piles*
In every land—on every soil
Reared to the loveliest of the isles.
Our home the coward Saxon spoils;
Our souls and hearts are still our own,
And bend *before no tyrants throne!*

CYMON.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

GLOOM OF AUTUMN.

Hail ye sighing sons of sorrow,
Learn with me your certain doom,
Learn with me your fate to-morrow;
Dead prehaps, laid in the tomb.
See all nature fading, dying,
Silent all things seem to mourn,
Life from vegetation flying,
Brings to mind the mouldering urn.

See in yonder forest standing,
Lofty cedars how they nod,
Scenes in nature how surprising,
Read in nature, nature's God.
While the annual frosts are cropping
Leaves and tendrils from the trees,
So our friends are yearly dropping,
We are like to one of these.

Hollow winds about me roaring,
Noisy waters how they rise,
While I sit my fate deploring,
Tears fast streaming from my eyes.
What to me is Autumn's treasures,
Since I have no earthly joy,
Long I have lost all youthful pleasures,
Time must youth and health destroy.

Former friends, how oft I've sought them,
Just to cheer a troubled mind,
But they are gone like leaves in Autumn,
Driven before the dreary wind.
When a few more years are wasted,
And a few more cares are o'er,
When a few more griefs I've tasted,
I shall fall to rise no more.

Fast my sun of life's declining,
Soon t'will set in endless night,
But my hopes pure and refining,
Rest in future worlds of light.
Cease this trembling, murmuring, sighing;
Death will burst the sullen gloom,
Then my spirit fluttering, flying,
Shall be borne beyond the tomb.

Jesus gives me grace and glory,
All my wants shall be supplied,
Canaan, Canaan lies before me,
Soon I'll cross the swelling tide.
Death cannot destroy my comfort,
Christ will guide me through the gloom;
Down he'll send a Heavenly consort
To conduct my spirit home.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

TO A MARTIN.

Return delightful bird return,
In foreign lands no longer roam,
Here scorching sunbeams do not burn,
The cool spring breeze invites you home.

The inclement winter's rage is o'er,
Return once more sweet bird return,
The blooming spring's delightful lure,
Invites you to your pleasing home.

Come, I can kindly you receive,
I have prepared for you a dome,
The cornish just beneath the eve,
A resting place, a house, a home.

There when bright sol illumes the east,
And dim twilight begins to dawn,
Come thou sweet bird, delightful guest,
And serenade my house, my home.

Arouse me from my sluggish slumber,
To view the fields in morning bloom;
Delightful bird no longer wander,
You leave with me a common home.

MITCHELL.

W. T. BARRY,

INFORMS his clients that THOMAS M. HICKEY JAMES E. DAVIS, & JAMES SHANNON Esqrs will attend to his business in the *Fayette Circuit Court*; And JAMES SHANNON Esq. and COL. JAMES CLARK in the Jessamine *Circuit Court*; *in aid of his late partner* CAPTAIN TIBBATTS.

Lexington Feb 24 1825—8-tf.

Horse Sporting.

THE subscriber, Inn Keeper in the Town of Columbia, Adair county Ky. is now preparing and will have in complete order by the 10th of ... Columbia Turf; which is in sight of the Town. On this Turf will be run a match race on the second Thursday in May next (the 12th of the month,) one mile and repeat for $1400 Sampson Casky's Esq. Florazel horse, against Andrew Barnet's Whip mare Spoil-letter. Several other races are contemplated. This turf is about the centre between Lexington, Nashville, Louisville and Huntsville; equal and by many said to be superior to the Lexington turf. It shall be kept in complete trim for fall and spring racing and being situated about the centre of those places mentioned (whereat the best running horses in the western country are to be found, he hopes to have the pleasure of seeing Gentlemen from those quarters with their fine horses, meet on the COLUMBIA TURF and there try their SPEED and BOTTOM.

ROBERT H. BURTON.

N B. The Editors of the Frankfort Argus, Louisville Advertiser, Russelsville Messenger, and Nashville Republican will be so good as to insert the above three times in their respective papers and forward the amount of their respective charges to me which shall immediately be paid or remitted

ROBERT H. BURTON.

Columbia, Adair county Ky, March 28, 1825.

Something Singular.

THAT is some person left at my shop about two years ago a large Circular bar, brass and iron; and something still more singular is, if the owner does not call and pay for the repairs and take it away I shall soon sell the same to pay myself for the repairs and this advertisement.

STEPHEN STURDIVANT.

Lex. April 15, 1825—16-3t.

LOST.

ON Sunday evening between the Presbyterian church and Keen's Inn a gold chain and key. Any person leaving it at the bar will receive five dollars reward.

Lexington April 21 1825—16-1t*

SLAVES FOR SALE.

AN excellent COOK and WASHER, aged between 40 and 50 years. Also a boy 16 years of age, who is acquainted with quilling in a bagging factory.

Enquire of the Printer.

Lexington, April 14, 1825.-15-tf

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nicholasville Ky, which if not taken out in three months from the first of April will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

	A
Adams Benjamin	Alexander Thomas
	B
Brown John	Burton Absalom
Bryant Daniel	Banton Wm
Blackford John	Bromfield William
Bryant Edmund	Boyce William
Baker Margaret	
	C
Capfman Christopher	Coghill Patrick
Campbell Matthew	Cobb John
Craven William	Clark James
Coons Mrs. the copper smith's wife	Catlen David
Chrisman George 2	Clerk of the Jessamine ——Circuit court
Curd James T	
	D
Downing Eliza	Doherty Charles
Drake Samuel	Dunn Samuel
Davenport Charles M. 2	Daugherty Sarah
	E
Edwards Amos	Evington Edward
	F
Froman Arthur	Faulconer George
Funk Jonathan	Fry John
	G
Galloway Nancy	Grow Fanny
Griffing Kitty	Gilmore John
	H
Howser Abraham Jun.	Howser John
Hogen William	Harrison Margaret
Hanspiger Samuel	Hemphill Andrew
Hoover Moses	Howard Thompson
Hawkins Thomas	Hughes Eliza
Hightower Richard	Hindson Joshua
Heath Wm or Richard	
	J
Jackson Elizabeth	Johnson Jesse
Jimmerson David	Isher John
	K
Kindred James	Kerby Francis
Kerby Richard	
	L
Lewis Margaret	Leeker Nathan
Lusk J	Lewis Nancy
	M
Monroe George E	Martin James
Macune James	McPheters Alexander
Minter Joseph	Martin Elizabeth
Madison George	Moss Ray
McClear James A	McConnel Andrew
Moore David	Metcalf Henry
Mays Samuel	
	N
Newman David	Neal George
Nave John	
	O
Olds William	Overstreet Henry
Oyler John	
	P
Patton James	Perron William B
Price Daniel B	Poindexter Peter
Perkins William	Price William E
Payne Fleming	Padget Thomas
	R
Rice Thomas M	Robertson William
Rowland George	Rice Jefferson
Reed Abraham	Richardson Thomas
Rice Michael	
	S
Singleton Lewis	Scanland William 2
Shanklin Sarah	Scott Thomas B
Suttle Lucy	Summitt John
Smith John S	Stipe Frederick
Scott John Jun	Sheriff of Jessamine
Stevens Richard	
	T
Turnham Joel	Taylor George
Talbott Presley	Tyson Edward
	W
Welch Nathaniel	Watson Patrick
Watts James N	Womack & Bryan 2
Waters David	Williams James
Wharton Polly	Weber Henry
Woodson Tucker M	Woodson Samuel H 4

A. YOUNG, P. M.

Nicholasville Ky April 1, 1825—15-3t.

Journeymen Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825—12-tf.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed at this

OFFICE

Botanic Garden.

PROPOSALS will be received for the following *Work*

To Grub and plough about 7 acres of ground.
To pave about 60 square yards with flat stones.
To lay about 100 Cubic yards of a stone fence.
To put up a Board fence 7 feet high, around part the ground
To Cart Tan bark and other objects by the day or the load
To procure and plant One Thousand young trees, Shrubs and Vines, from the woods.

Apply to the Superintendant C. S. Rafinesque by letters left at Capt. Pike's or Thomas Smith's

N. B. The shareholders are notified to pay the instalments due on their shares to the Treasurer of the company.

Feb. 3 1825—5—tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his SMITH SHOP to the Corner of Upper Street, between the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, where he carries on the

WHITE SMITH BUSINESS

in its various branches, viz. Scale Beams and Steelyards made and repaird. The Iron work for all sorts of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on hand for sale. Locks repaired &c. &c.

He tenders his thanks to his former friends, and assures them and the public that no pains shall be spared to make them well satisfied both in quality & price of the work done at his shop.

☞Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices.

THOMAS STUDMAN.

N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn the trade. T, S.

Feb 10, 1825.—6.-tf.

Book BINDING.

ALEX'R. DRENNAN & SONS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they carry on the above business opposite the lower market house, Lexington. Any commands they may be favoured with, shall be punctually attended to.

N. B. At the same place

Silks & Cloths Dyed black, blue, and various colours

Mens' Clothes Scoured, and the Colour renewed.

Lexington. Feb. 10, 1825.——6—tf

STATE OF KENTUCKY, } FEBRUARY
FAYETTE CIRCUIT SCT, } TERM 1825.

JOHN GORHAM, COMPLAINANT,
VS. } IN CHANCERY
ABSALOM CAVINS's heirs & others DEFENDANTS.

THIS day came the Complainant by his counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant William Armstrong and Polly his wife and Sally Self are no inhabitants of this commonwealth and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, on the motion of the complainant it is ordered that unless the said defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next June term and answer the complainants bill the same shall be taken for confessed against them and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper published in this Commonwealth for two months successively agreeably to law.

A copy test

THOMAS BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

——11—— (HICKEY, P. Q.)

Land and Negroes For Sale.

IN pursuance to a decree of the circuit court of Fayette county Ky at their February Term 1825, obtained by petition of Peter Moore's heirs: The subscriber appointed by the said court commissioner, to carry into effect the said decree will proceed to sell, on Friday the 20th day of May 1825, two lots of Land, one containing 47 acres and 32 poles the other 42 acres which land is situated in the county of Fayette on the waters of the North fork of Elkhorn, about ten miles North East of Lexington.

*—ALSO—*NEGROES.

Betty and two children Milhssy and William; which property decended from Peter Moore dec'd to Nancy and Blackwell Moore dec'd. The Land is well watered and title good: the Negroes young and valuable. A credit of 12 months will be given by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security payable in gold or silver.

THOMAS A RUSSELL, Com'er.

March 17 1825—11-2m.

The Bell Tavern.

On Jefferson street near the Court House.

LOUISVILLE Ky.

IS Now occupied by the undersigned, where genteel boarders and travellers can have as good accommodations as any in Louisville at the Lexington prices.

AMOS EDWARDS.

Louisville Ky Feb 10th 1825—10-3m.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS,

CONTINUES to superintend a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMET for Mary May, in the town of Harrodsburg Kentucky. She having removed from her former stand to the House lately occupied by Capt George W Thompson, which is more in the centre of the town, and adjoining the Post Office.

Having procured additional Rooms to those belonging to the said stand, she will be enabled to accommodate more extensively.

The house &c. shall be well furnished and my best exertions used to give general satisfaction.

Harrodsburgh March 3, 1825—9-tf.

Botanic Garden.

THE Shareholders in the Transylvania Botanic Garden Company are notified that the third Instalment of $5 is due this month of April 1825; and that an election of a President, six Directors and a Treasurer is to take place on the first monday of May next (2d May), at which none can vote or be elected, unless they have paid all their instalments.

C. S. RAFINESQUE.

Secretary and Super. t

Lafayette Coats.

THE subscriber offers the above Coats to the public as a valuable improvement in that kind of garment. They are cut without either BACK or SIDE SEAMS in the body. By this improvement, the effects of the dust which setles in the seams, are completely avoided; by which means, they will last longer, and keep a better appearance than coats cut in the ordinary way. He has made several coats of the above kind, which have given general satisfaction to those who have examined and tried them. They set remarkably neat, and the finer the cloth, the more elegantly they can be made to fit. Frock coats, as well as close body coats, can be cut to this pattern with success. For Military Uniforms, it will be particularly suitable: and Ladies riding dresses will appear equally well, when cut by this mode. This I believe is the first time that this mode of cutting coats has been used in the Western Country.

Apply to the Subscriber, next door to the Lexington Library, Main Street.

L. M'CULLOUGH.

Lexington, March 21 1825.—13-tf.

HEMP WANTED

THE highest price will be given for merchantable Hemp by J. M. Pike, or Lockerby and McQuatt.

Lex. Sep. 23, 1824—39-tf

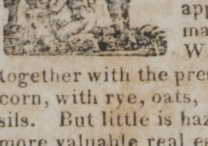
FOR SALE.

A Valuable ESTATE In Land and Negroes.

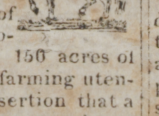
THE tract of land on which I reside in the county of Jessamine, containing eight hundred and sixty-three acres principally inclosed and not surpassed by any in Kentucky, in soil. There are about three hundred and fifty acres of the tract in cultivation, the ballance finely timbered. Its situation admits of a handsome division either into two or three tenements and would be sold in divisions to accommodate purchasers. It is admirably calculated for a stock farm, or any other agricultural pursuit.

AN excellent site for a DISTILLERY, supplied by a never failing stream upon which one has been conducted for many years.

I would also sell 25 likely young negroes, ten of whom are men and boys accustomed to, and capable of performing farming business. Four of the boys have been during the last year engaged in a bagging factory. The residue of the negroes are likely women, girls, and children. The purchaser may also obtain with the premises a valuable stock of



Brood Mares & Colts Cattle, sheep & hogs, a distillery with its apparatus capable of making a barrel of Whiskey per. day together with the present crop of about 150 acres of corn, with rye, oats, and hay, also the farming utensils. But little is hazarded in the assertion that a more valuable real estate, slaves, and personal property has but seldom been offered for sale in this country. The whole would be exchanged for United States stock or sold at its reasonable value upon terms of mutual advantage.



S. H. WOODSON.

Jessamine county, Sept 9, 1824 37-tf.

LEXINGTON

BRASS IRON AND BELL

CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDRING BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water-street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for Machinery, &c.

may be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Horses, Cows; refined Wagon, Carriage and Gig BOXES; Hatter's, Tailor's and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Wafil Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

May 16, 1822—5-tf

FOR SALE 145

ACRES OF FIRST RATE

LAND;

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the ballance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Lex. April 1, 1824---14--tf.

WHISKEY

WHISKEY of a SUPERIOR QUALITY for sale by the

BARREL

DAVID MEGOWAN.

upper end of the market house.

LEXINGTON MAY 10th. 1824—20-t.f

FOR SALE

A SMALL FARM OF

80 ACRES

In the immediate neighbourhood of LEXINGTON.

THERE are on it, comfortable buildings for two families if necessary—good water—meadows & orchards,—under good fence—and sufficiency of wood land. Terms can be made very favourable.

Apply to CHARLES WILKINS,
or Col. JAMES TROTTER

Lex. Aug 1824—37-tf

MOROCCO

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above busines in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers Sadlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.

This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on hand.

PATRICK GEOHEGAN.

January 13th, 1825—2-tf

Lancasterian Seminary.

TERMS of tuition in this seminary are for the Alphabet, Orthography, Reading, and Slate Writing, Eight Dollars in the Currency of this State per Session of five months

For the above including paper writing, Arithmetic, and Geography ten Dollars — One half to be paid in advance and the other half at the close of the session

The above prices include all expenses for Slates, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Paper, and Fuel, usually furnished in schools conducted on the plan of Mr. Lancaster.

Those who may have passed beyond the Arithmetic cards in this institution and those who may be engaged in the study of Geography will furnish their own books stationary &c.

WILLIAM DICKINSON.

Lexington April 7 1825—14-tf. Principal.

New Invention.

AMONG the numerous kinds of useful inventions that have recently appeared before the public, the subscriber would introduce that of making SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, on an improved plan, both as it regards fuel and labour. So much so, that I will warrant a saving of one half of the fuel, and one third of the labour which is consumed in the old ways of distiling. Stills made in this way do not burn the spirits, and can be made to any size, to make from one to six barrels of whiskey in a day.

Persons feeling disposed to purchase rights for individuals, or for a county, of the above invention, will please call at the Union Mills, Jessamine county where they can see stills on that plan in successful operation, making upwards of ONE HUNDRED GALLONS a day. Should they wish to purchase rights, Mr. David Crozier at the Union Mills is authorized to sell them. The following certificates from gentlemen who have erected the stills and tried the plan, are offered to the public.

DAVID CUTLER,
Inventor and patentee.

January 20, 1825 —3-tf.

Having purchased the patent right of Mr David Cutler, on a new plan of distillation, and having had a fair trial on the subject, I have no hesitation in stating it has far exceeded my expectation, both in saving fuel and labor: I state farther it exceeds any thing I have ever seen: Given under my hand this 8th day of January 1825: A: YOUNG:

DEAR SIR:

After having a fair trial of your improved plan of distilling, I feel it my duty to state to the public that it far exceeds any thing of the kind I know of as it respects fuel, labour, and convenience. The product of the grain appears to be better, and the spirit purer, than that made in the ordinary mode; Given under my hand this 17th day of January 1825: Nicholasville:

JOSEPH H CHRISMAN.

MR DAVID CUTLER:

Having fully tested by experiment an improved plan of Distillery by Steam Invented by Mr. D. Cutler, I hesitate not to say, that it is far superior in point of economy both of Labour and Fuel to any plan I have ever seen, and believe the Spirit made in this way is equal to any now made in this state.

D. CROZER:
UNION MILLS
Jessamine County K. Jan 10th 1825.

$50 REWARD.

I Will give the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into my store-room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth inst and took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the subscriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-five and sixty-two-and-a-half cents notes. Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or to receive the commonwealth's notes for them. The public are desired to observe particularly of whom they receive tickets of the above denomination issued by

DANIEL PRICE

Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825—3-tf

By the President of the United States.

In pursuance of law, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at Tallahassee, in Florida, on the third Monday of May next, for the disposal of the following lands, viz.

Township 1 south of Range 1		west of the	Meridian
Line 2 and 2 north of Range 1		do.	do
Fractional 3 do. do.		do	do
Township 1 south	1 2 3 4 and 5 east		
1 and 2 north	1 2 3 4 and 5		
Fractional township 3	1 2 3 4 and 5		

The sale will commence with the lowest number of section, township, and range, and proceed in regular numerical order. The lands reserved by the law for use of schools, or other purposes, will be excluded from the sale.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this twenty sixth day of January 1825.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

GEO. GRAHAM,
Commissioner of the General Land Office

——10——

By the President of the United States

IN pursuance of law, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby publish and make known that a public sale will be held at Land Office for the District of Salt River, in the state of Missouri, on the third Monday in May next, for the disposal of such lands, now situate within the limits of said district, sold at the Land Office at St. Louis, Mo, which were relinquished to the United states prior to the 1st. day of October, 1821, under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved on the 2d day of March, 1821 entitled "An act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands prior to the 1st day of July, 1820," which said lands are situate within the following described townships, viz

West of the 5th principal meridian.

Townships 49, 50, 51, 53, & 54	of range 1
49, 50, 51, 5, 53 54, & 55	of " 2
49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 & 56,	of " 3
49, 53, 54, 55, 56, & 57	of " 4
49, 54, 55, 56, 57 58, & 59	of " 5
49, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60 & 61,	of " 6
49, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, & 60	" 7
49, 54, 55, 56,	of 8
49, 54, 55, 56,	of " 9
54,	of " 1

The sale to commence with the lowest number of section, township, and range, and to be continued in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this day of January, A. D. 1825.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

GEORGE GRAHAM,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of the laws of the United States in Missouri and Kentucky are authorized to publish the foregoing proclamation once a week until the day of sale.

Feb. 17, 1825—7-13t.

Garden Seeds.

The last year's growth, For Sale by the Subscriber,—also

Patent Polish Shoe Blacking,

Suitable for ladies' as well as gentlemen's shoes: is a preservative to the leather, and gives a beautiful polish, at 25 cents currency a single box, and 25 per cent deduction, wholesale. For the convenience of families, it will be sold at 50 cents per pound, without tin boxes. He has likewise for sale, cold pressed

Castor Oil, Paints, Oil, Putty, Varnish, &c.

JOHN STICKNEY,
near the Ky. Bank.

Lexington, Feb. 8.—6--tf

For Sale or Rent.

THOSE large and commodious Brick Buildings in the town of Winchester Ky. owned and occupied by the subscriber as a public House for several years past; attached thereto is a large Brick Stable, also an out lot containing about twenty-six acres. To a purchaser a great bargain would be given.

JOHN DUDLEY.

Winchester Ky March 23 1825—13-tf.